Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1714.] PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG

West Indian,

Philadelphia built, live oak and pered, sheathed and bolted, 3 years admirably well, carries 15 or 160 tons lying at South-street wharf, ready to

PETER BLIGHT.

march 6. §1w

For London,

Ship STAR,

Joseph Woodman, master,

Intended to sail on the 18th inst.

ABOUT 50 tons on freight will be received, if immediate application is made to the master on board, at Walnut street wharf, or to

Thomas & John Ketland.

50 tons Gravel Ballast for sale on board said ship.

march 5. §12t

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Street.

SAID SHIP

Will sail in a few days

For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.

*eodtf

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

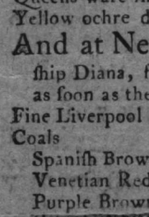
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Parent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine



Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9 fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powders, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of ill fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 8.

To be Let on the Shares,

A valuable Farm ready stocked,

WITHIN 3½ miles from Philadelphia, on the west side of Schuylkill, and near the turnpike.

It is expected that [illegible] suitable persons to take care [illegible] market, with all other necessary [illegible]

ALSO, WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, in either case, unless they can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-street.

march 5. §2w

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance stand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not sold before the 20th inst. it will then be rented, for the Summer season only. § march 5.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of the Subscriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the same having been lost.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 6w

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Girl,

Eleven years of age, and who has seventeen years to serve. She is lately from the country, is healthy, strong and capable of doing the light work of a small family.—Enquire of the Printer.

march 5.

For Sale,

By ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

No. 41, North Water Street,

London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter casks, 4 years old and fit for immediate use.

Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Cosses
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.

march 3 tu&f4w

FOR SALE,

The House in Chesnut-street,

NEXT door but one to the corner of Fifth-street, occupied by the subscriber. Its eligible situation is well known—The rooms are spacious and convenient, and finished in a handsome stile—It has a double Kitchen, and excellent Cellars, with an Ice House and rain water Cistern, and there is a Pump of good water near the kitchen door.

For terms apply to

GARRETT COTTRINGER.

march 2. §1w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately.

A good dry Store,

Three stories high, and in an excellent stand for business. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 1, Dock-street.

Red Clover Seed of the best quality.

MADEIRA WINE,

Old, and fit for immediate use, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter casks.

Teneriffe Wine,

And, Window Glass—all of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, by

John Craig,

No. 12, Dock Street.

march 1 w&stf

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

2d mo. 26th. 22w2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street,

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1st and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front street.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

Nov. 18 3tawtf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West-India market

40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware } assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tuTH

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Fair American, James Burke, master, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,

CONSISTING OF

Molasses, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,

Apply to

ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

5, South Water-street.

3 mo. 6. §tw

EDWARD DUNANT,

No 149, South Front-street,

Has still remaining of the Cargo of the Johanna, from Malaga,

66 kegs Sun Raisins

91 jars fine Bloom ditto
8 pipes, 21 hhds. } superior Catalonia Wine
Mountain and Malaga Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks
And a few qr. casks fine old Colemenar Wine.

He has also, a few packages of

Calcutta and Madrass Goods,

Consisting of Humhums, Tickeries, Patna Chintz, Bandanna, Pullicat and Barhar Handkerchiefs, Choppa Romals, black and coloured Persians, and black Pepper.

☞ *Wanted*—A Male and Female SERVANT, of unexceptionable characters.

march 1. *3teod

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-street, May 17th, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—3tm

☞ *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

At a Meeting of the President

and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to

WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New-Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—12aw5w

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2—2aw6w

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

No. 15, South Fifth-street, next door to the War Office,

A large assortment of Silver Watches

Lever Keeper, by Arnold
Gold Watch, by Mudge and Dutton
Ditto, Ellicott
Ditto, Holmes
Double barrelled Gun, Mortimer
Ditto, Parker
Pair Pistols, Knubley
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Two gross Watch Dials, and
Some gold Watch Hands

☞ Ready money given for any quantity of Silver or other watches. march 2—*3t

THE Subscriber informs those to whom he is indebted, that a person will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1st of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house formerly occupied by him in Chesnut-street, for the purpose of shewing all books, papers and letters regarding his past commercial transactions to such of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

march 1. cot1A

Thick Medium Paper,

suitable for copper-plate printing

English and *American* WRITING PAPER

PARCHMENT and VELLUM

For Sale by

Joseph and James Crukshank,

No 17, High-street.

march 3. *eo3t

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,

The House No. 258 High-street,

At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.

Apply to

Edward Shoemaker,

No. 127, High street.

February 24 eod3w

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 62, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 116 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1w1 nov. 16.

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprigs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG

February 9.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership, are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,

800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Ettertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,

A few Tons Russia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Russia Sheeting
200 bolts Russia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron

For Sale by

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.

Who have on Hand,

1st and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spanish ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks.
Old Claret in Cases
24 hhds. Coffee just arrived
Best Boston Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A small invoice of Rhode-Island Cheese
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boston Sail Duck
Russia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glass Ware.

March 1. d&w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,

7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *March* 8.

Account of Communications and Donations lately received by the American Philosophical Society.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A deſcription and model of a ſtove on a new conſtruction; with this motto, "*Miſere ſuccurrere diſco.*" Offered for premium.

An inquiry into the comparative effects of *Opium Officinarum*, extracted from the *papaver ſomniferum*, or white Poppy of Linnæus, and of that procured from the *Lactuca ſaliva*, or common Lettuce of the ſame author. By John Redman Coxe, M. D. of Philadelphia.

Deſcription of ſome very ſingular Ceremonies among the Naudoweſſi Indians, a nation weſt of the Miſſiſſippi, giving an account of their muſic, exemplified by a ſpecimen of their muſical notes. By Mr. S. T. Hutchinſon, Preſq'Iſle.

A Botanical mode of diſcriminating between eſculent and noxious vegetables. By Mr. Benjamin Shultz.

A communication "ſigned "*Improvement*;" offered for the premimm on the ſubject of ſhip-pumps.

A communication "ſigned *Lima*;" offered for the premium on preſerving peach trees.

The method of preventing the premature decay of peach trees; offered for the premium on preſerving peace trees.

A communication "on the cultivation of the peach tree;" offered for the premium on preſerving peach trees.

DONATIONS.

Fixarum precipuarum catalogus novus ex obſervationibus aſtronomicis in obſervatoris Gothano Annis 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790. Autore Franciſco de Zach.

Preſented by the Author.

Tabulæ motuum ſolis novæ at correctæ. Autore Fr. de Zach.

Preſented by the Author.

Tabulæ ſpeciales aberrationis & mutationis in aſcentionem rectam & declinationem una cum inſigniorum CCCCXCIV ſtellarum zodiacarum catalogo novo ad initium anni MDCCC. Autore Fr. de Zach.

Preſented by the Author

A collection of Tin, and other Engliſh Ores, Spars, and Chryſtals.

Preſented by Judge Turner.

A Trigonometrical ſurvey of part of England

Preſented by the Marquis of Cornwallis.

Obſervations on the cauſes and cure of remitting, or Billious Fevers. By Dr. Currie.

Preſented by the Author

A bone of the Mammouth, ſome time ago found in Virginia.

Preſented by Mr. Jefferſon.

A large ſquare plate of a Swediſh copper coin, impreſſed "4 Daler Silemgnt."

Preſented by General Koſkiuſko.

Publiſhed by order of the Society.

SAM. H. SMITH, *one of the Secretaries.*

From the New-York Gazette.

Good morning neighbor Rail, ſaid farmer Poſt, meeting him, how is your wife and family?

Rail—Thank you neighbor Poſt, replied Rail, we are all well to home, and ſtirring about. How be you and yours?

Poſt—In general health, thank Providence—My wife complains a little of a pain in her head, and my ſon has a feſtered finger; but theſe are trifles, we have no reaſon to be ſad.

Rail—I am glad it fares ſo well with you Have you heard the news?

Poſt—What news? You have always ſomething new and important to tell me, and I love to hear you talk.

Rail—Why you muſt know, I cal'd at Peters, and who ſhould I find there but Dick Robbins, the blackſmith, Phil Froſt, the tanner, Bill Snow, the weaver, and Squire Wiſe. They were all engaged in great converſation, and I ſoon found out it was on politics. The Squire you know is wonderful on ſuch affairs, and made a moſt excellent ſpeech.

Poſt—What ſaid the Squire?

Rail—He ſaid it was clear from the news that the French was going to take all England, to burn London, blow up the Tower, and captivate all the Engliſh nation at one ſtroke.

Poſt—Great news indeed, and new as great! Did the Squire who is a man of great knowledge inform you how all this work was to be done?

Rail—Why ſartainly he did, and convinced every one preſent, that the thing was poſſible, and could eaſily be done, ay as ſlick as greaſe.

A large army he ſaid was ready, and named the army of England, and ſhips, and gun boats, and bamoons were all prepar'd to carry them over the river.

Poſt—But the Engliſh have a large fleet, and large army, and numerous body of malitia too—did the Squire think of this?

Rail—Sartainly he did, and ſpeechafied larnedly about it—O! he is a wonderful ſharp man—He ſeems to be ſkilled in all kinds of things. Though a parſon of no college larning, he is a mere witch—He out argues me, and Paul Simmie, which you know is not eaſy to be done, and even Peter tha tavern keeper, ſtands no chance.

Poſt—The Squire doubtleſs muſt be a great and wiſe man, to do all you have told me, an is fit beyone diſpute to be Preſident of the United States, or ſome ſuch great body.

Rail—Give me your hand Mr. Poſt—I reſpect your judgment—you talk like a man of wiſdom—I have no book larning myſelf, but I diſarn you are a man of great parts.

Poſt—You ſaid ſomething of bamoons, what kind of things are they?

Rail—I will tell you—They are a new kind of veſſels that ſail through the air, faſt as a bird—They are raiſed by combuſtible air, and before you can well think, they will carry you a thouſand miles!

Poſt—The Squire is a great man!—Did he tell you any more news?

Rail—Yes, yes, much more—As we were talking of the times, he ſays to me, *Rail*, (you know how cunning he looks!!) Rail, ſays he, my worthy friend, what think you of the next election? I think we muſt change our governor, and ſeveral others! Why the governor, ſaid I, ſtriking him on the knee? Why, ſaid he, for ſartain cauſes, which, becauſe you are a larned man like myſelf, I will tell you!—The preſent governor, ſaid he to me, Rail, is no friend to Uſury, which we both practice—He has no opinion that men has a right to ſwear, break the ſabbath, and ſo forth—which we both do—Theſe are weighty charges againſt him, and I could mention ſeveral others quite as BAD—But I am ſure I muſt have ſaid enough to convince you, he ought to be turned out of his office the next election.

Poſt—And what did you reply to the GOOD and THOUGHTFUL Squire's remarks!

Rail—You know my manner—I ſcratched my head, and ſat dumb, as it were, for ſome time—I then called to Peter for another grog, and than made up my mind!—Squire, ſaid I, your arguments have ſettled me, a new governor we will have, and I'm your man to put him in—Why! is not a man's money, his money!!—Has not every man in a free country, ſays I, a right to ſwear, and account all days alike, if he pleaſes!! In a free country, we are all FREE, and freedom means to DO JUST AS WE PLEASE.

Poſt—What anſwer returned the Squire?

Rail Why, the anſwer I looked for! Rail, ſaid he, you never appeared more knowing in my eyes!—You now talk like a ſcholard—like myſelf—You are a diſarning chriſtian—There is not a more thinking parſon in our parts.

Poſt—What ſaid the company preſent?

Rail—Why they agreed with the Squire and me, you may be ſure—We convarted the hull of them in a twinkle—I always ſpeak to the point in hand—Twenty times or more, by juſt arguments, I've made our miniſter ſo mad, that he would convarſe no longer with me!!

Poſt—Nothing more paſſed of conſequence I ſuppoſe?

Rail—No, we called for one more ſling, and drank towards one anothers good health and after an honeſt and ſober ſhake of the hand, bid each be firm, and clever

MIRROR.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

WEDNESDAY—FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. IMLAY ſaid, he felt conſiderable reluctance in offering his ſentiments to the committee, on the ſubject now under diſcuſſion, at this late ſtage of the debate. So fully and ably, indeed, had the merits of the preſent queſtion been diſcuſſed, that little remained for him to ſay, which could have claim to much attention from the committee. He would, however, ſolicit their indulgence for a few minutes, while he made ſome general remarks on one point on which the gentleman from Virginia, who brought forward the amendment now under debate, appeared greatly to rely for its ſupport, and then ſubjoin a few obſervations on the conſtitutionality of the amendment propoſed. The point on which he propoſed to remark was that of Executive patronage. The danger to be apprehended from the exereiſe of this patronage by the Executive—of his acquiring an influence and control which would be miſchievous and dangerous in the extreme, to the freedom and independence of this branch of the government, if not to the exiſtence of the government itſelf. In his apprehenſion, fears of this kind were quite imaginary; and from the nature and conſtruction of our government, without foundation. Taking into conſideration the various and oppoſing intereſts and paſſions on which the laws of the general government had to operate, in the opinion of enlightened and unprejudiced men, there could be no queſtion but that the Executive branch of the government was decidedly the weakeſt, and that branch of the government the moſt ſuſceptible of innovation and encroachment. Of this ſentiment were many of the moſt patriotic and enlightened ſtateſmen of this country, at the formation and adoption of the general conſtitution. For himſelf, he had no heſitation to declare, and gentlemen might call it a clue, or key, or what they pleaſed; that there was more cauſe of apprehenſion for the ſafety of the government, from the weakneſs and inefficiency of the Executive branch of it, than from any powers or privileges poſſeſſed by that department which were dangerous and alarming. The hiſtory of the government was in ſupport of that opinion; and the ſentiment which on this ſubject had been hazarded with much diffidence, was now confirmed by experience itſelf.

In his opinion, it would be extremely difficult to name one ſolitary inſtance in which, on the part of the Executive, there had been an attempt to interfere with the powers of this branch of the government. But, he aſked, were there no caſes in which, on the part of this houſe, attempts had been made to encroach on the conſtitutional powers of the Executive? The famous call for papers, and the attempt to withhold the neceſſary appropriations for carrying into effect a certain treaty, were within the recollection of all; the uſurpation of the right to inſtruct the Preſident on the ſubject of inſtructions to our commiſſioners in the late negociation with France; the attempt to direct and control the Executive in the uſe and employment of the frigates were of recent date; and the preſent bold and daring attempt to regulate and reſtrain the Preſident on a point as clearly and as excluſively Executive as that of nominating to office, would not ſoon be forgotten.

Will gentlemen have the hardihood to ſay that theſe were not attempts to encroach on the conſtitutional powers of the Executive? That they were mere eſſays to reſtrain and keep that power within its proper ſphere? He preſumed not. He ſhould be more ſurpriſed at a denial of this kind, than at the exiſtence of the fact. That ſuch attempts had been made, and would be again made, he had no doubt. They ſprang, in a degree, from the nature and principle of our government; they had their exiſtence alſo, in part, in the tempers and paſſions of men. In ſuch a government then, which afforded either real or imaginary occaſions for operations of this kind, attempts ſimilar to the preſent muſt be expected to be made; they ſhould be watched with a jealous eye; they ſhould he reſiſted with firmneſs and deciſion. But what, he would aſk, were the powers poſſeſſed and exerciſed by this branch, and the Executive branch of the government? Were they equally influential? Were they equally powerful? Had they equal weight in the ſcale of government? He thought not. On examination, he was much inclined to believe it would be found that the weight of influence and power were decidedly on the part of this houſe; and that experience and obſervation would juſtify the remark, that the Legiſlative branch of goverment was frequently attempting encroachments on the other branches, and uſurpations of all power of all power to itſelf.

It was a remark, he ſaid, which was not without claim to attention, that danger did not unfrequently aſſail us from a quarter from which it was the leaſt expected. Much ſhould he be diſappointed, if this did not prove to be the ſituation of gentlemen on the other ſide of the queſtion. They appeared to him, on this occaſion, to direct their fears to the wrong quarter. Gentlemen profeſſed to believe, that their fears for the ſafety and preſervation of the government aroſe from the ſubtle and accumulating nature of Executive influence and patronage; but they were not aware of the danger of Legiſlative uſurpations, and of the evil conſequences which would reſult therefrom. Gentlemen, on this occaſion would permit him to ſay, that they ſhould be jealous of the purity of their own motives, and of their own conduct; that they ſhould examine both with candor, with ſincerity, and with inflexible impartiality. They ſhould conſider, that already does this houſe poſſeſs power and influence ſuperior to any other, if not to all the branches of the government; and that it is the nature, the diſpoſition, the eſſential and inherent quality of power, thus poſſeſſed by a body of men, to endeavour after ſtill greater power, nay, to uſurp and attract all power to itſelf. Apprehenſions of the danger of the Executive influence ſeemed to have had a powerful operation on the framers of the general and of moſt of our ſtate conſtitutions. With them it ſeems to have been a primary object not only to guard againſt the *abuſe*, but even againſt the uſe of any thing like Executive patronage. Apprehenſions of this kind, may perhaps be aſcribed in ſome degree to the dread of hereditary power and prerogative, as poſſeſſed by the ſupreme magiſtrate of that country, from which we may be ſaid in ſome meaſure, to have taken our form of government. In ſuch a government there may indeed be juſt cauſe for fears and apprehenſions of that kind. But great was the difference between the conſtitution of that country, and the conſtitution of the country in which we have the happineſs to live, and great and manifeſt in his judgment were the ſuperior influence and powers which the popular branch of this and perhaps of all republican governments poſſeſſes over their Executives.

He propoſed briefly to examine this point. The executive branch of the conſtitution was limited with much care in the extent and duration of its powers. Its powers were ſpecified, ſimple in their nature, and circumſcribed within narrow limits. Its operation watched with a cautious and jealous eye. A high reſponſibility was attached to all its meaſures, with a ſalary barely adequate for its ſupport; without emolument and without prerogative; remotely ſituated from the great maſs of the people, and poſſeſſing their confidence and reſpect, in no ſmall degree, from the recollection of former ſervices, eminent virtue and diſtinguiſhed talents; and all theſe imperfect and limited privileges, or prerogatives if ſuch they may be called, holden, as had been well obſerved, on the ſhort and precarious tenure of a four years leaſe.

On the other hand, the powers poſſeſſed and exerciſed by that houſe, were exerciſed by that branch of the government which emanated immediately from the people themſelves, with all their paſſions, intereſts, localities, prejudices and jealouſies. More powerful in point of numbers than any other branch of the government, highly reſpectable for its wiſdom and talents, capable of acting with ſyſtem and reaſon in the accompliſhments of all its meaſures, its powers more numerous and extenſive, and thoſe but imperfectly limited and defined, with but little. at any rate a very *divided reſponſibility* attached to any of its meaſures; and with full power to raiſe money, and a claim to the right of appropriation in all caſes.—With all theſe ſuperior and eminently powerful advantages in favor of this branch of the government, what cauſe was there for all this alarm about executive influence—all this clamor about the danger of executive patronage? For himſelf, he could ſee none. Gentlemen, he ſaid, could not be ſerious in their fears on ehis ſubject. They appeared to him to be quite imaginary. He did not wiſh to be guilty of uncharitable, or illiberal ſuſpicions on this occaſion. Gentleman had diſclaimed all miſchievous and improper motives. He was happy they had ſo done. He hoped they were ſincere.

Mr. Imlay ſaid, if he were correct in this view of the ſubject, and he truſted he was, gentlemen might quiet their fears as to the danger of this branch of the government from any undue influence to which it may be expoſed on the ground of executive patronage. On the other hand, the danger to be apprehended for the ſafety and preſervation of the government in its purity and perfection, in his opinion, aroſe from the temper and diſpoſition manifeſted on the part of this houſe to encroach on the conſtitutional powers of the executive. He believed this to be the nature and tendency of the government, and that the hiſtory of both ancient and modern republics, was in confirmation of this opinion.

Without travelling into ancient hiſtory in ſearch of caſes in ſupport of this general poſition, he ſaid he would content himſelf with preferring to two or three caſes which relate to, and happened within the government of our country, and therefore more to his purpoſe. The firſt caſe to which he referred was, the proceedings of the legiſlature of the ſtate from which he had the honor to [illegible]. While he profeſſed himſelf perfectly [illegible] contented as a citizen of that ſtate, and the higheſt reſpect for the virtue and integrity of its legiſlature, yet he believed inſtances might be recurred to, in which the popular branch of that legiſlature had ſtepped beyond its conſtitutional limits and encroached on the powers of the other departments of government.—He wiſhed not be underſtood as aſcribing this to any miſchievous and improper motives but to the nature, diſpoſition and tendency of that, and of all governments ſimilarly conſtituted. The next caſe, to which he referred, was the proceedings of the council of Cenſors for the ſtate of Pennſylvania for the year 1783 and 1784.

The authority which he next read on this point was, from Mr. Jefferſon's notes on the ſtate of Virginia.

Mr. Imlay then proceeded to conſider the amendment in a conſtitutional point of view. He ſaid it was not his intention to go into a minute and extenſive examination of the conſtitutionality of the amendment now under diſcuſſion—He ſhould make only a few plain and obvious remarks which have occurred to him in reflecting on this ſubject, and which have fully convinced his mind, that it was the duty of Congreſs and of this houſe to make the appropriation in queſtion; gentlemen had denied this duty and obligation on the houſe to make the appropriations for the ſupport of foreign miniſters legally appointed by the Preſident, as they had formerly denied the ſame obligation for carrying into effect a treaty conſtitutionally made.

If gentlemen on this occaſion, as was well obſerved, had directed their remarks to an enquiry whether the compenſation allowed by law to foreign miniſters was not too great, was not extravagant, he ſhould have concurred with them in the enquiry; but when they contend for the right to appropriate or not, he could not agree with them.

There are but three clauſes in the whole conſtitution which relate to this point—one is the 2d clauſe of the 2d ſect. of the 2d article.

Here the right of making treaties, and appointing foreign miniſters is as clearly and excluſively veſted in the Preſident with the concurrence of the Senate or two thirds, as the right of originating money bills in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The next clauſe to which he referred was the laſt of the 8th ſect. of the 1ſt article—in which after enumerating the various powers of Congreſs, ſuch as levying taxes, declaring war, &c. it was added, "that they ſhould make all laws which ſhall be neceſſary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and *all other powers* veſted by this conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof."

This was not intended as a ſummary of the former prerogatives, but as an additional grant of every authority neceſſary for giving them full effect. For example, beſides the right of levying taxes and impoſts, it grants Congreſs the right of determining taxable inhabitants, eſtabliſhing collectors, revenue cutters, &c. Having declared war it gave the right of regulating the levy of troops, eſtabliſhing arſenals and magazines—but the clauſe adds likewiſe, the power of carrying into effect *all other powers* veſted by the Conſtitution in any *department or office* of the government; for inſtance, by this clauſe, Congreſs is empowered, and explicitly required to enable the judiciary, which is one department of government, to give effect to their deciſions and judgments conſtitutionally made; to enable the executive alſo, which is another department or officer, to carry into operation treaties that have been ratified, and to make proviſion for ſupporting thoſe foreign miniſters and agents, which have been conſtitutionally appointed.

Gentlemen had contended, that the power to carry into effect the legal acts of the executive, implies the power of refuſing to give them effect; this conſtruction was evidently contrary to the deſign and ſpirit of the clauſe. Let us, ſaid he, take an example from among the powers veſted in the legiſlature by which to illuſtrate it.

If congreſs have determined to levy a certain tax, which by the conſtitution it has a right to do, then, by this clauſe, it has the farther power of doing every thing neceſſary to collect that tax with certainty, to bring it into the treaſury, and to prevent any part of the people from contravening it. Will gentlemen pretend, that having determined to levy the tax, they may neglect the means of giving efficacy to the law? And that the power given in this clauſe, is a power to act, or not to act, in the caſe? That is, to triſle with its own laws? No, the power in queſtion implies an obligation to give effect to the law, by every requiſite ſubſidiary law.

As that clauſe has relation to the legal acts of the executive, as well as thoſe of the legiſlative, it equally and evidently implies an obligation to make the neceſſary ſubſidiary laws and appropriations for acts of the executive alſo. It cannot imply a power to defeat the acts of the executive, any more than of the legiſlative; for both are expreſſed under the ſame terms; but ſimply a power, which, by the mode of expreſſion, involves an obligation to give complete effect to both. It ſuppoſes the duty of giving effect to the conſtitutional rights and powers of the different branches of the government, and then confers the authority requiſite for the purpoſe.

The only other clauſe in the conſtitution, which appeared to him to be any way connected with this ſubject, is the 6th clauſe of the 9th ſect. of 1ſt article—the proviſion contained in this clauſe was intended to guard againſt fraud, and the embezzlement of the public money; to operate as a check on the reſpective branches of the government and its ſeveral officers, and to prevent money being drawn from the treaſury, for any other than authorized objects, and with the greateſt notoriety, the ſolemnity of a law.

It was either on this clauſe of the conſtitution, or on the abſtract principle, that gentlemen had predicated a ſort of logic, which in his apprehenſion was extremely fallacious and deceptive—It has been contended that the framing of a law by which money ſhall be drawn from the treaſury, implied *deliberation*, that deliberation implied *diſcretion*, and *diſcretion*, the power of *refuſing*. This was a chain of inferences the moſt unfounded, and if admitted would draw all the powers of government, as well as its money concerns into the vortex of the houſe of repreſentatives.

Here he ſaid, he would aſk a queſtion or—The ſalaries of the juſtices of the Supreme court of the United States, was not Congreſs under a moral obligation, and by law obliged to make the appropriations for an adequate ſupport? Does our diſcretion permit us to refuſe this? if it does, then may we render that department completely dependent on ourſelves, and uſurp the judiciary power. Have we the right to refuſe appropriations for more than two foreign miniſters, and to ſay that all our other foreign agents ſhould be conſuls? If we have, then on the ſame principle, we may refuſe to have any miniſters at all—we may refuſe to appropriate unleſs they are appointed to ſuch courts as ſhall be agreeable to a majority of this houſe. We may refuſe to appropriate unleſs the perſons appointed are the particular men whom we ſhall approve. That is, we may render the preſident's right of appointing nugatory—we may engroſs this power in our own hands; we may recal miniſters, or appoint them at the will and pleaſure of the ſtrongeſt party in this houſe.

This principle indeed brings within our ambitious graſp every power of the executive, which requires one farthing of money to carry it into effect, however ſacredly it may have been truſted to the preſident by the conſtitution.—There is not an authority belonging to the *executive department* which we may not uſurp on this ground of conſtruction—and he had before ſhewn that we may in the ſame manner, render the judiciary intirely dependent on this branch of the government. [illegible] powers of government may be thus ingulphed in this houſe, and produce a tyranny, which we endeavour to avoid by a ſeparation of the departments.

If gentlemen really think, that this would be for the intereſt of the people, he would infinitely rather ſee them come forward in an open and candid manner, and endeavour to obtain an explicit modification of that part of the conſtitution, than be continally attempting to court unwarrantable extenſions of repreſentative power under the falſe and dangerous conſtructions, which make that inſtrument ſpeak any language. If we pretend to be governed by the conſtitution, let us ſubmit to it according to its plain and obvious meaning, and not be forever deceived and abuſed by fallacious and diſtorted interpretations.

Let us remember, that our conſtitution is among the wiſeſt and beſt the world has ever known. That to ſupport and preſerve this conſtitution was the ſacred depoſit committed to our care; that the preſent is a period of innovation, diſorder and revolution. Let us therefore, be cautious how we conſtrue and innovate on any part of that ſyſtem. Rather let us wait for a more calm and ſettled ſtate of things, than at preſent ſeems to exiſt.

(Debate to be continued.)

WEDNESDAY—MARCH 7.

The amendments of the ſenate to the bill for erecting a light-houſe on Eaton's neck, and for placing certain buoys in the places therein mentioned, were taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Champlin preſented a petition from the diſtillers of ſpirits at Providence, in Rhode-Iſland, praying for encouragement of their buſineſs, either by lowering the duty on domeſtic ſpirits, or by encreaſing that on ſpirits imported. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. J. Parker ſtated, that (owing to his late indiſpoſition) he was not in the houſe when the bill for erecting a light-houſe on Eaton's Neck was paſſed; but as he had received inſtructions from the merchants of Norfolk to endeavor to get a light-houſe erected on Old Point Comfort, in Virginia, he ſhould propoſe a reſolution which ſhould direct the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of erecting ſuch light-houſe. He accordingly preſented a reſolution to that effect, which was agreed to.

The houſe took up the amendment from the ſenate to the bill providing relief for the widows and orphans of certain deceaſed officers and ſoldiers, which propoſed to ſtrike out that part which relates to the widows and orphans of militia officers.

Mr. D. Foſter hoped this amendment would be concurred in; as the part propoſed to be ſtruck out introduced a new principle, and if it were not concurred in the bill would probably be loſt.

Mr. W. Claiborne ſaid the ſervices of our militia officers were certainly as valuable to the country as thoſe of the regular army, and juſtice and policy required that the ſame attention ſhould be paid to their widows and orphans. In caſe of danger, he ſuppoſed the militia of the country were principally to be relied upon, and he thought it would not be good policy to reject a proviſion intended for the relief of the widows and orphans of militia officers in caſe they ſhould fall in the defence of their country. He would rather the bill was rejected altogether, than that partial juſtice ſhould thus be done; but he hoped if the amendment was diſagreed to and a conference took place betwixt the two houſes, the ſenate would recede from this amendment.

Mr. Harper did not think the amendment ought to be concurred in from a fear of loſing the bill, becauſe, if the ſenate perſiſted in their amendment, the houſe could afterwards determine whether they would agree to it or loſe the bill.

Mr. Gordon was in favor of the amendment from the ſenate. He thought there was a ſtrong reaſon why relief ſhould be given to the family of an officer in the army in preference to an officer in the militia. When a man went into the army he gave up all other buſineſs, and of courſe, if he fell in his country's ſervice, his widow and children were left deſtitute. It was not ſo with the militia.

Mr. T. Claiborne thought this an extraordinary reaſon for agreeing to the amend-

ment; for though militia-men were not constantly in service, they were frequently called upon at a time when, to leave their plantations was attended with great loss and inconvenience; and if the officers of the army were in constant employ, they also received constant and good pay.

Mr. Findley wished, as much as any man that the widows and orphans of militia officers should be provided for; but because he could not obtain relief for them, he should not wish to deny it to other unfortunate families.

Mr. Coit said, it was his opinion, that the widows and orphans of deceased militia officers ought to be provided for, but the present bill was not the proper place of doing it, as this bill was intended only to make more complete a former law, which did not contain any thing respecting militia officers. If this was a general provision, the clause in favor of militia officers might have been proper.

Mr. Lyon could not concur in the amendment of the senate. Jealousies already existed among the people, that the federal government had a preference for a standing army, to the discouragement of the militia, and to concur in the amendment would strengthen those jealousies. The militia officers, he said, are as respectable a set of men as any in the community, and ought not to be offended. He would rather lose the bill altogether, than strike out the militia officers.

The bill to amend the act for laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper, was read a third time and passed.

A bill was reported for continuing in force the law for prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of arms and ammunition, and committed for to-morrow.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force the [illegible] declaring [illegible] law appointing an health-officer for the state of Maryland. The bill was agreed to without debate or amendment, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Peter Vansandt, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. N. Smith called for the order of the day on the report on the subject of making some alterations in the execution of the law for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt; which, being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject, and the report was read as follows:

The committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of making alterations in the act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, beg leave to report.

That, in their opinion, the said act ought to be so amended, as to extend its provisions in express terms, to persons imprisoned in civil causes at the suit of the United States: also, that the several district judges ought to be authorized to issue their warrants, commanding the goalers to bring the prisoners before them, at such time and place as they shall think proper to appoint, for the purpose of executing the business assigned them by the said act: and in case of prisoners confined in the cities of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, and Charleston, the judges ought to be empowered to appoint two commissioners to do the business, by reason of other judicial duties, absence, sickness, or inability. Your committee are also of opinion, that provision ought to be made, by law, for the support of poor prisoners, during their confinement, previous to taking the oath provided for them by the said act.

On motion, the report was amended by striking out Philadelphia, New-York, &c. making the provision general,

Mr. Livingston observed, that he supposed this report would go farther than was intended. When this business was first introduced on the petition of William Bell, the committee of commerce and manufactures reported to the house that one of two courses might be taken either to give relief, specially to the petitioner, or admit the principle now recommended. The objections they had to the latter course were strongly fortified by the letter of the attorney-general of the U. States who was strongly of opinion that though the U. States were not specially named, they were bound by this act. What then, would be effect of the doctrine arising out of an adoption of this report? It would be, that in cases where the United States are not named, they are not bound, directly contrary to the opinion of the Attorney General. If it did not establish that opinion, it would, however, have a tendency to establish it, though this house had not at all examined the opinion. Indeed, the opinion of the Attorney-General of this state was directly different. The committee of commerce and manufactures thought, therefore, that it would be best that a determination should first be had in the supreme court upon which the legislature might act; but that any previous proceeding would not have the certainty which such decisions ought to have.

Mr. N. Smith said, it was true there was difference of opinion in respect to the Insolvent Law as it respects debtors of the United States. The District Judge of this State is of opinion that the United States are not bound, except mentioned by name. In consequence of this opinion of the District Judge, several debtors had been long confined in goal, though it is agreed on all hands they are worth nothing. It was true, he said, the Attorney General of the United States is of a different opinion, and the District Attorney concurred with him. Mr. S. said, he was himself of opinion that the United States were bound by law, whether expressly named or not; but as this difference of opinion was the means of keeping these persons in prison, he thought it best to extend the provision. Nor did he believe that in doing this, the house would implicitly adopt the doctrine of the District Judge. This would depend upon the wording of the bill, that the law was passed to clear up doubts &c. which would avoid such a conclusion.

The report was agreed to, and the committee was directed to report a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Coit, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill in additional to and alteration of an act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose.—This bill proposes to repeal the 9th and 10th sections of the present law, and to add a section inflicting a penalty on any person who shall make, use, devise or sell any thing, the exclusive right of which has been secured by patent.

Some debate took place as to the propriety of striking out the 9th and 10th section of the present law, which provide for a reference to arbitrators, when two or more persons apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for patents for the same invention, and for redress in case of any person obtaining a patent for an invention to which he is not entitled, Mr. Gordon moved to strike out the first section. After some debate, Messieurs Gordon and Sewall being in favour of retaining the 9th and 10th sections, and Messrs. Coit and Livingston for repealing them, the question for striking out the first section was negatived, 35 to 30.

Mr. Livingston then moved an additional section allowing the legal representatives of any person entitled to a patents to obtain it, which was agreed to.

The committee then rose, and the house took up the amendments and agreed to them.

Mr. Gordon again moved to strike out the first section; and Mr. Sewall called the yeas and nays upon the question, but as one-fifth of the members did not rise in favour of this motion, it was not carried.

Mr. Sewall then stated, that he had no particular wish to have the Yeas and Nays taken; he wished only to call the attention of members to the question.

The question for striking out the first section was then put and carried, 37 to 33.

The bill was re-committed to the select committee, and two members added.

Adjourned.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, February 28.

By later papers we find, that a law predicated on the message of the Directory of the 5th January, has passed both Councils of the Legislature, and is now in full force. The articles of English merchandize which are the object of this arret, are every thing wrought, manufactured, or fabricated in Great-Britain. It does not extend to produce of any kind, If we were to conjecture as to the object of this new regulation, we should suppose it intended to impoverish the handicrafts and manufacturers of Great-Britain—to compel them to speak loudly and boldly to the government, and thereby to intimidate them into an acquiescence in such a peace as France should be pleased to dictate. How this will affect the trade of the United States is plainly seen, but it is to be expected the English government will not permit the American spring ships to sail without convoys, as great part of their cargoes is always insured in London. When the knowledge of this event arrives at Philadelphia, the necessity of permitting our ships to arm themselves, and immediately equipping all the armed ships that can be fitted out or purchased, will be so apparent, than an unanimous vote is expected on the occasion. We have not a doubt but orders founded on the principle of this law, have been sent to all parts of the world by the Directory, for their ships of war and privateers to capture all vessels of every nation on board of which English goods shall be found, let them be furnished or not with *rols des equipages*, or be sailing under the protection of the most sacred treaties.—Indeed we have a paragraph before us, directly point.—It is in a Philadelphia paper received by the last mail, which says, "A letter from Baltimore informs, that two vessels belonging to that city have been seized and condemned at the late Spanish (now French) port of St. Domingo, in Hispaniola, for having British manufactures or goods on board; and that it is the determination of the French there to condemn all vessels found in their ports, or taken on the high seas, with British manufactures on board.

FOREIGN MEMORANDA.

Admiral Story has been tried and acquitted for his conduct in the affair of admiral de Winter. he killed and wounded in the Dutch ships were 1159. The Prince of Conde has found an asylum in the palace of Paul I. at Petersburg, where he arrived the 27th November. The court of Vienna has complimented the wife of Buonaparte with a superb coach, and six white horses of exquisite beauty. The Emperor thinks the French general was very liberal in the cession of the Venetian territory. The number of persons invited at the feast of the Luxembourg, in honor of Buonaparte, exceeded 2000. The Directory have forbidden under severe penalty, the ringing of bells, to call people to church. It is time, say they, to obliterate every trace of the ancient regimen. The patriotic gifts made to the council of five hundred to facilitate the projected descent on England, are very numerous, but not very valuable. Admiral Lacrois commands the French fleet at Brest.

The monuments of the arts and precious productions, particularly of Rome, which have passed through Marseilles, for Paris, amount to 228 pictures, 102 articles of sculpture, busts and statues, 1295 antiquities, 2543 volumes in manuscripts, and printed on paper and parchment, and 1051 articles of natural history.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Since our last a bill for incorporating the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company, passed to be enacted.

A bill for establishing a superior court of judicature, in Maine, was debated, and finally referred to next session—Several other bills, principally of local nature, have passed various stages of progression.

Yesterday the carpenters commenced rebuilding the Federal-street theatre.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY EVENING, *March* 8.

MARRIED]—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie, Doctor JOHN REDMAN COXE, to Miss Cox, daughter of the late Col. John Cox.

Extract of a letter from Germantown, March 5th 1798.

"The extreme badness of our roads will plead my excuse for not attending to our appointment. Scarce a day has passed for a fortnight without one or more accidents of carriages, stalled, upsetting, breaking down, or laming horses &c. &c. We have perhaps as good stages as any on the continent, and what is of more consequence, sober, careful drivers; and yet neither of them have escaped accidents—why the legislature withhold from us *a law that would give us a Turnpike* (at a time when the legislature of a sister state are making exertions for this purpose that does them credit) is for them to determine, suffice it to observe, that if the law at present before the house for extending it to Reading should pass upon the same plan as when confined to the 12 mile stone, in which the very *principles* of turnpikes were attempted to be destroyed, and *were* very much mutilated, we shall have the law without ever having the road made. It is believed that this extension is a mere finesse to defeat the business; I think this is warranted from the conduct of the member from F— in the commencement of it, when he observed that he considered them as an *evil*, consequently voted against it when confined to the 12 mile stone; nevertheless, he wished to extend this evil by voting to go to Reading, no doubt with a view of defeating it—he has a peculiar aptness at applying *principles*, he will therefore excuse the inhabitants of this place in thinking it a very *dirty one*, that would keep them always riding through the *mud*. As to the opposition of the member from M——, it was no more than was expected from him; to be sure he made a very *elaborate* apology for his conduct when he opened his budget, in which he stated he had a number of friends to some of whose judgment he paid *great deference*, and that one of them advised his taking off the *keen edge* of his opposition, this certainly must mean something unfair, unmanly or improper, or it would not have excited the attention of his friends. How far he has taken this good advice, his motion for a postponement or in other words a total defeat, speaks for itself: his views it is said (but whether true or not we cannot actually define) are for defeating this business to preserve his *popularity* (which it is thought he would part with, with the same reluctance that a miser would with the last piece of gold his eyes were ever to behold) and thereby have a good chance of getting into Congress. If a good stock of assurance, arrogance and loquacity with a happy knack of explaining every thing to his own satisfaction will be a recommendation to a seat in that honorable house, and he should obtain it, I have no doubt but that the luminary of Vermont would be totally eclipsed."

The Scotch renegado Callender is at present in the pay of Surgo ut Prosim, for the purpose of traducing the people of this country. *Par nobile fratrum!*

Callender, (whom the editor of the French paper the Aurora appears to have taken into his service) says, that "the Columbian Centinel is the most stupid and wretched of all stupid and wretched newspapers," there is about as much truth in this, as in any thing Callender ever wrote. It is a sample of the information, judgment and veracity of this most nefarious and detestable reviler of our government. The Columbian Centinel has more subscribers than any newspaper published in the United States. It circulates chiefly in the Eastern states; the readers must consequently be the most stupid and wretched of all stupid and wretched readers. What a paragon of modesty is this Aurora caterer of slander and falsehood!

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1798.

Six Per Cent.	16/9
Three per Cent.	10/3
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9
BANK United States,	21 per cent.
——— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
——— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	30
———N. A. shares	45 per cent.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,		DAYS.
Ship Delaware, Cooper,	Canton	116
Brig Maria, Woodward,	Porto Rico	18
Schr. Thomas, Vanduynd,	P. au Prince	20
Little Will, Pearson,	do.	20
Neptune, Wood,	New-York	5
Port Royal, Pearson,	Virginia	5
Mary Ann, Clark,	Norfolk	3
Daphne, Coatson,	New-York	4
Sally, Day,	Boston	7
Sloop Patience, Willis,	New-York	4
CLEARED.		
Brig Eliza, Campbell,	La Guira	
Fly, Russell,	Nixington	
Schr. Phœbe, Howard,	Havanna	
Betsy Hollon, Carson,	Kingston, Jam	
Three Sisters, Shallcross,	Cayenne	
Polly, Green,	New-York	

Brig Amiable Creole, Story, from hence has arrived at Rotterdam.

Ship Delaware, Cooper, sailed from Canton the 8th of Nov. last in company with the ship New-Jersey, Capt. Clay, and parted 5 days after—left there the ship Pigou, captain Robert Clay, of this port to sail in 15 days.

Capt. Shields, of the brig Eagle, 21 days from the Mole, informs, that on the 5th of February the Mole was attacked by 500 French republicans, who were defeated with the loss of 4 men and a field piece. The English lost 1 serjeant and 14 regulars. The French retreated to Jean Rabel.

The schooner Maria, Richard Flinn, master, on her passage from the Havanna, to St. Thomas, off Porto Rico, was captured by the British ship Severn, Capt. Boys, of 50 guns and ordered for the Mole, but was re-taken by two brigand boats, and sent into Port-de-Paix, where the vessel and cargo was condemned three days after her arrival.

New-York, March 6.

ARRIVED.		DAYS.
Ship Venelia, Paine,	Gibraltar	
Henrietta, ——,	Philadelphia	
Prig Endeavour, Macy,	St. Bartholomews	
Charlotte, ——,	do.	
Brig Rowanna, Mariner,	C. N. Mole	17
Schr. Almira, ——,	Charleston	
Schr. Hannah & Nancy, Lee,	Fr'dsburg	18
Francis, Wake,	Norfolk	18
Alligator, Hazard,	Bahamas	19
Peggy, Bebee,	C. N. Mole	17
Elizabeth, Hubbell,	N. Carolina	7
Sloop Louisa, Star,	do.	8
Sloop Eliza, Fairchild,	St. Croix	21

Yesterday arrived ship Venelia, captain Paine, 31 days from Gibraltar, brings no material information.

The Spanish fleet were still blockaded in Cadiz, when capt. P. sailed.

Ship Venus, Dashield, of and for Baltimore, sailed in company; and brig Maria, Cotton, of and for New-York, on the 10th January.

The ship Mary of New-York, Ashley Cook, master, from Fayal has arrived at Norfolk Virginia.

The Factor, Kemp: Belvidere, Reynolds; Two Friends, Gardner; and Favorite, capt Drummond, have arrived at London—The Chesapeak, Waddle, at Bristol—America, Malaby, at Liverpool.

On the 15th ult. the brig Eliza, from St. Thomas to this port, out 25 days, put into Norfolk in distress.

London, December 25.

On board the Worcester West-Indiamen, lately lost off Portland, there were four ladies and several other passengers of respectability; a Mrs. Morden and her two daughters, were amongst the wounded, and, with nineteen others perished.

By a letter from Milford, of December 12, we learn, that on the day before, at three P. M. was driven on shore near Scholmer, on that coast, the brigantine Mary, of Martinique, James Richardson master, from Martinique for London, laden with sugar, vessel and cargo totally lost. The master and one man only saved; seven sailors and five passengers drowned.

From Lloyd's List.

On Saturday the unpleasant news was received at Lloyd's Coffee House that the Ariadne, fur ship, from Quebec, valued at 150,000l. was captured and carried into Bourdeaux. The losses on Lloyd's books of Saturday amounted to more than two hundred thousand pounds.

Arrived at Dover, Mercury. Cutts, from Charleston.

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Extract of a letter from Albany, March 1.

"Yesterday Robert M'Clallen, Esq. was appointed Treasurer of this state—vice Gerard Banker. Esq. resigned. Mr M'Clallen had 57 votes out of 95 there were 12 candidates. The Senate has been 4 days occupied in the cause of Governeur and co. and Guien—but nothing yet decided.

*** *The Subscribers for the publication under the signature of* SCIPIO, *are informed that it is now ready for delivery. The price is* 25 *Cents.*

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.
They have also For Sale,
Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes
march 8. §

FOR SALE,
400 barrels BEEF.
Enquire of
George Pennock, or
Gid. Hill Wells.
march 8. eotf

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797.

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any ship or vessel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, residing within this district, by or under the authority of foreign nations, since the first day of October, 1792, are particularly requested to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as soon as may be convenient; specifying the name of the vessel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the estimated value of the vessel, if condemned, the estimated value of her cargo, or other property, whither carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with such observations as may be thought necessary upon the circumstances of each case, in order that statements thereof may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to lay the same before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
march 7. §10t

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good house, garden, stables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town. Immediate possession may be had.
PETER BLIGHT.
February 27 §10t

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr M'Elwees's looking-glass store No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half*. To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.
February 19.

NEW-THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, March 9,
Will be presented the TRAGEDY of
The ORPHAN.
With the Comic Opera of
The SHIPWRECK.

☞ The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery half a Dollar.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. RICE's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA*
Thursday, march 8.

Mr. BATES respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that his performance of "*the World as it Goes*," advertised for this evening's representation, is unavoidably postponed to
SATURDAY Evening, March 10,

Hooping Cough, Catarrhs, Asthmas, &c.

Walsh's Antipertussis,

IS a safe and certain cure for that destructive disorder the Hooping Cough. The celebrity which this medicine has acquired in England, renders the publication of cases of cure unnecessary there—but as the Antipertussis has been but recently introduced into this country, it may not be amiss to publish the following cases, selected from a much greater number, as proofs of its efficacy.

"Summer-Hill, Stourbridge, Nov. 18, '92.

"Sir,

"Please to send by the coach, a large bottle of your Antipertussis. I have given it to the poor of this neighborhood, by which many have been cured of that dreadful disorder the Chincough, and in no instance has it failed in giving immediate relief.

"I am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
GEORGE BRISCOE."

"Bath, June 2, 1795.

"Sir,

"The cause of my troubling you with this is, that I thought it a duty which I owed to yourself and to society, that I should mention the salutary effects that your excellent medicine, called Antipertussis, had upon my eldest son; who was, about two months ago, afflicted with the Hooping Cough, in a most dreadful degree. My child was attended by some of the most eminent of the faculty here, who, for three days, thought him dying; and was given over. At this time a friend of mine mentioned the wonderful cures that had been effected by your medicine; and though we had no expectation that my child could possibly recover, yet I resolved to try it. I did; and at this time, I have the happiness to say, that he is quite well, not the least symptom of his complaint remaining.

"Your's, &c.
"JOSIAH ELLIS TOMKINS."

(London, to wit.)

James Eardley, of No. 4, Poland-street, in the parish of St. James, came before me this day, and voluntarily maketh oath, and saith, that his child, a boy about two years old, was effectually cured of the Hooping Cough (which he was afflicted with in a most violent degree for some months, and for which he could get no relief) by Mr. Walsh's Antipertussis. And this deponent further saith, that at the time the child first took this medicine, it was not expected he could live; and that the first dose, almost immediately, removed some of the most violent symptoms; his appetite, strength, and spirits mended every day; and this deponent further saith, that three or four bottles made a perfect cure; and that the child is now in as good a state of health as it was before.

JAMES EARDLEY.

Sworn before me, this 21st day of March, 1795.
THOMAS SKINNER, Mayor.

☞ It is Sold, by appointment of Mr. WALSH, by SHAW & Co. No. 129, Chesnut street, Philadelphia in bottles at 1½ dollars each—Where *only* may be had *Walsh's Lozenges of Coltsfoot*, for recent coughs—*Whiteheads Essence of Mustard*, for rheumatisms, gout, lumbago, palsy, numbness, sprains, and bruises in boxes and bottles at 1 dollar each—*Sovereign Ointment*, an infallible cure for the *Itch* at once using—*Dr. Smith's* celebrated *Specific* for the *Venereal Disease*, at 1 and 2 dollars the bottle—also, his *Restorative* for *debilitated constitutions* at 3 1-2 dollars—*Norton's Antiscubortic Drops—Balsam of Honey*, for coughs, colds, &c.—*Church's Cough Drops*—and *Gowland's Lotion*, for the face and skin, &c. &c.
march 8. thsat sat

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of superior quality, viz.
MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791,
LATOUR } in cases
ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. §

NANKEENS.
Ten thousand pieces Nankens,
FOR SALE on a liberal credit, by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 129, Chesnut Street.
march 7 eod6t

Will be sold on Wednesday the 21st of March, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, for cash,

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of William Heysham, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the House No. 107, with the Lot on which it stands, a Stable and other improvements. The house is 20 feet front and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house, and 209 feet deep, with a well of water, and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in compleat repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot, and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys a perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry street. Its central position, and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia.

Robert Heysham, or } Acting
Francis Bowes Sayre, } Executors.
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct'rs.*

N. B. The house will be open two days previous to the sale, for the inspection of those who wish to purchase.
march 7—§12tf

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives
December 20. 9

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux
Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde.
LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE between *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. AT PARS, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter; the author's *partiality affects on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united,* but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous ; the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Among ſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI.

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombre etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

TO BE SOLD,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 §

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM FLEEWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſt'r*
January 4. dtf

Ran away from the Subſcriber,
On the 24th January laſt,
A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling ſized ſtature, thick lips, marked with the ſmall pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the ſubſcriber, at No. 184, Arch-ſtreet, corner of Fourth-ſtreet, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors ſaid Girl after this notice, ſhall be proſecuted to the ſeverity of the law.
February 10. ¶3t

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
BY MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.
CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York. Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod2m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,
Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.
BY A MAGISTRATE,
Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half ;* although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES's's book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awtA

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the viſinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſe than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings,*

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſture or particularly obnoxious to the ſpreading of fire.

Letters poſt paid directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An order for inſurance, accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed, the policy being paid. If the application contain a negatory only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

To be Sold,

A BRICK HOUSE, together with the Lot thereto belonging, in the city of Burlington, New-Jerſey. The houſe has three rooms below, and three chambers in the upper ſtory. The kitchen adjoining is a frame building. The Lot has a front of 72 feet on Pearl-ſtreet, and the ſame front on the river Delaware. The length of the Lot is about 250 feet—The houſe commands a very pleaſant proſpect of the river, and of the Borough of Briſtol, on the Pennſylvania ſhore. Immediate poſſeſſion may be had. For further particulars inquire of Mr. John Sims, next door below the City Tavern in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber in Burlington.

THOMSON NEALE.
Burlington, march 1. *eod2w

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eſtate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the reſidence of General John Cadwalader, ſituate on Saſſafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and conſiſt of a handſome Dwelling Houſe, two large Barns with Cow houſes, Stables for fifty horſes, a ſpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overſeer's houſes, two ranges of two ſtory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houſes, a Smoak houſe, &c. &c.—The whole Eſtate being nearly ſurrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fiſhery. It is conveniently ſituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a ſhort ſail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premiſes ; alſo, a variety of exceſſent fruits of different kinds. The ſoil is moſtly a rich loom.—The whole will be ſold together, or divided into ſmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently ſituated) as may ſuit the purchaſer. The Stock on ſaid Farm, conſiſting of Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alſo be diſpoſed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premiſes, or to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.
February 24. 2awow

Houſe and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of
PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-ſtreet.
December 2. 3awtf

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors : and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Felow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Baſkenridge—for ſale

IT conſiſts of 920 acres, almoſt all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the reſidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaſt by the river Paſaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a ſquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houſe is a very convenient one and a ſmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conſiſts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of ſaid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alſo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beſt and moſt delicious kinds.

Alſo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreſt Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its ſituation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth : 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To ſave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in caſh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleaſe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Cheſnut treet.
February 2. eodtf

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. ¶1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

THIS DAY IS OPENED,
And for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
In one large volume, 8 vo.
(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 50 cents ; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)
THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER.

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